New Tests of Democracy.

The world is growing wiser year by year, or it thinks it is, which answers the same purpose in its own conceit. It takes shorter roads to wealth and preferment than those known in the old fashioned, "slow" times, and yet with all its boasted wisdom and smartness, it is occasionally brought up with a round turn, financially and politically and the terms "crisis" and "pressure", are only the word used to designate the effects arising from the violation of the natural laws of trade. The confidence arrangement has been carried a little too far. and the inevitable reaction causes the pendulum to swing just as much too far the other way. No concert or arrangement can for any long time prevent this. It is as

certain to come as the sun is to rise. There are natural laws governing the political world as much beyond the contral or management of cliques, as much independent of new tests and contrivances, as those which govern trade, and upon which any attempt to obtrude new and irreconcileable elements must cause a reaction as fatal to the contrivers as that which follows a violation of other natural laws.

Let us look and see how far these preliminary remarks are applicable to the present position of things throughout the country, especially to the position of the dominant and national party in the land-that party which has its especial strength at the South, and owes its present position to the States-Rights feelings of the South, more than to any merely technical partizan divisions, lines or triumphs—we allude, of course to the Democratic party.

That party is now having its strength-its unity-its South is united in an honest determination to give to the test of party fidelity, new, improper, not to say impu- can produce distraction in its ranks but the efforts made, a giant, refreshed by sleep. dent and dictatorial. These, we know, are strong words, ostensibly in the interests of the Administration, to stigand our only excuse for their employment is found in the fact that they express our meaning, and that is, or ought Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan owes it to itself and to the to be the end and object of language. It shall be of party to show that such attempts are without sanction

To show that we speak not merely at random, let us refer briefly to the incidents of the past few months, chiefly with reference to Kansas affairs; and we mean to do so in no tone of bitterness-to distort nothing-to amplify nothing.

When, in May and June of the present year, the Inaugural Address of Governor Walker, and his Topeka speech, met the eyes of the people of the South, and were commented upon by the Democratic press of that portion of the Union, the dissent from certain positions therein assumed was general, we had almost said universal. It was universal with all whose language took its tone from their own convictions and impulses-who thought for themselves and expressed their thoughts, without waiting to receive the cue from others. The action of the Democratic Conventions of more than one Southern State was equally decided and, their language even more emphatic.

There was in all this no movement indicative of factious opposition, or a tendency to disorganization .-There was simply the assertion of Democratic truththe vindication of Democratic policy against positions radically at variance with both. Through it there spoke out that assertion of principle, that jealous guardianship of the right, without which the mere name of Democracy is a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal-a mere fancy stock, to be bandied about by political brokers, and used for their own selfish aggrandisement-officegetting or pap-swilling.

There was no attack upon Mr. Buchanan-none. Why should there be? That man has read the history of the still recent past dency of Mr. Buchanan is due to the States-rights sentiment of the country, North and South-who does not know that all States-rights men must look upon it as their administration, to be upheld, supported, strengthened for good, and guarded against wrong. And why should Democrats, friends of Statesrights, endeavor to pull down an administration that they had tried so hard to build up? The idea is preposterous The assertion, when made, is baseless—foolish. In censuring Walker's conduct, the tone of friendship, of brotherly remonstrance, for the mutual good, was adopted. The result has been a total change of tone on the part of that functionary, amounting to a complete and thorough back-out—a yielding to the aroused spirit of Democracy in jealous guardianship of its principles and policy, ungraciously accorded but fully conceded.

Contrast the language of his Inaugural and his Topeka Address, with that of his more recently issued proclamation to the people of Kansas. In that first strangely volu minous and unfortunate document, he said that "unless the Convention submit the Constitution to all the actual settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress." And in his still more unlucky effort at Topeka, he farther said "I do not mean merely those who are now here, but those who may be here next fall when the vote is taken, and if this Convention [the Constitutional Convention of Kansas] do not refer the Constitution in accordance with the views I have expressed, I will unite with you, fellow-citizens, in lawful resistance to

Now mark these words spoken before the firm rebuke of the Democratic people and press had been heard, and mark the language used by the same Governor Walker, after that rebuke had been administered. Mark the language of his proclamation of last month as follows :-

" The only remedy rests with the Convention itself, by

submitting, if they deem best, the Constitution for ratification or rejection to the vote of the people, wuder such just and reasonable qualifications as they may prescribe. That they would pursue this course I have never doubted, and although members of the Convention and others, I have always indicated a previous residence of three or six months prior to the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution, as most just and reasonable, a period of three months being prescribed by the Convention law itself as the prior residence required in voting for delegates to the convention, and six months being designated by the Territorial Election laws as the previous residence required in voting for members of the Territorial Legislature. Either of these qualifications, in my opinion, would have embraced the great body of the bona fide settlers who might be here this Fall, inasmuch as the Convention would probably terminate their labors and submit them the Constitution some time in November. and inasmuch as three or six months would probably be granted by them as an interval between the date of submission and vote upon the Constitution. I repeat, however, a matter which belongs exclusively to the Convention, over which I have no power, except in the language of the Kansas-Nebraska act, to 'take care that the laws be faithfully excuted,' including that organic act itself, and left at liber- paid as possible, rendering it possible for our governty as citizens to take such a course as, in my judgment, ment to return as nearly as possible to the unexpensive would be most consonant with the principles of justice, of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and of the Constitution of the United States, in any contingency."

Had Mr. Walker guided himself from the first by the principles set forth in the above paragraph-had he withheld the assertion of others-had he confined himself within the strict sphere of his duties, " to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," there would have been no protest against his course by the Democracy of the South. That he did not do so showed the necessity of the rebuke administered, while his forced return to the true course is sufficient proof of its efficacy.

So far, then, all has worked itself out straight. The energetic [action of the Democracy, speaking mainly through its press, has been instrumental in vindicating its principles ,and in restraining and correcting aberrations

oring to establish? Is it Democracy? No. Is it sup- vaults of the New York Banks, and yet trade is paraly- 10th of July. More mutinies had occurred—one among port of the administration? No. The presses and zed. statesmen of the South who protested against the posi- Last year and the year before, the agriculturalists of they labored to elect. They do so cordially and honest- the last year is put down at 73,300 bales, but we think ly; and yet certain would-be especial friends of the ad- it ran a little over that. That must have brought nearo Walkerism-who will not take the back track, even have not been high certainly, but they certainly have when Walker, by abandoning his objectionable positions, not been ruinously low; still we find the country from to obtrude this new test-is doing serious injury in Vir- of a team of horses pulling different ways, and producing ginia-it is doing it all through the South.

Some experience, combined with no little observation | duces it. It is misdirected force. and reflection, have taught us the necessity-the duty of preserving harmony and concert of action. But this harmony is not to be preserved by placing the best members Democratic Administration, and we cannot but deas dangerous, improper, sinister in its effects, and, we fear, in its motives. The Democracy of the matise, proscribe and drive off men and presses. The from it-without official warrant or authority, and this by acts of an unmistakeable character.

Treasury Circular.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 23, 1857. Notice is hereby given to the holders of stocks of the United States that this department will purchase such certificates as shall be received here, duly assigned to the try. Inited States, previous to the 1st day of November

next, at the rates heretofore offered and paid, viz: 10 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842. 16 per cent. premium on loans of 1847 and 1848; and 6 per cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent. stock, together with the interest accrued in each case

from 1st July. Certificates of stock received here on or after the 1st day of November, until further notice shall be given. will be purchased at the following rates, viz: 8 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842;

14 per cent. premium on the loans of 1847 and 1848; 5 per cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent the accrued interest payable thereon, re-

When certificates of stock inscribed and transferable on the books of the treasury shall be received here, assigned to the United States, between the 1st December, when the transfer books will be closed, and the 1st January, when the half yearly interest is payable, the accrued interest for the half year must be expressly assigned to the United States by the stockholder, as no interest for the current half-year can be included in the ettlement, but the same will be payable by the assis-

tant treasurer on the interest schedules as heretofore. In all cases the purchase sums will be settled in favor of the lawful holder of the stock, who shall assign it to the United States in the mode prescribed by the regulations of assignments of stock; and remittance will be made of the amount by draft on the assistant treasurers but imperfectly, who does not know that the Presi- the party in whose favor the settlement shall be made. from the West, which we are anxious to secure, would and if we only get over the heavy payments of Saturday, speed was now increased, and in a little while they came One day's additional interest will be added from the day soon be very small of receipt here for the draft to be sent by mail. Howell Cobb, Secretary of Treasury.

> We publish the above circular from the Treasury Department in further maintainance of our position assumed in our last, that no necessity exists for a resort to any unusual measures on the part of Congress for getting red of an accumulation of specie in the vaults of the Treasury, to the serious injury or even embarrassment of the country. It is not "locked up," or if "locked up," the key is in the hands of the public, by which it may be unlocked. The government owes this moneyis anxious to pay-offers to buy in the claims against it at a full premium, and to pay the specie out in return If the banks at the North want this specie to sustain themselves, they know how and where to get it. The stocks of the United States can be purchased, and the at high premiums. What, then, becomes of the cry abe redeemed at rates which would leave only about three per cent. per annum to be realized by the holding on to did in the expression of his sentiments. them by the present possessors. Surely, the government annot then be said to hold on so ferociously to the specie of the country. The fact is, that the money in the hold gods were mounted on drays-the Lares and Pen-Treasury is ready to be paid out, in pursuance of law, ates were exposed to the public view-the private temand on terms extremely liberal. What is the sense in talking about its being locked? All humbug, so trans-

parent that we wonder at anybody being taken in by it. by the United States did not exceed eighteen millions. roborative of this statement, which it more than sustains. The nett amount subject to draft, on the 21st Thave no right whatever to interfere in that question, yet, the surplus—is gradually being reduced, and, as we have in few years, when the trees get stronger when my individual opinion was asked on this subject by remarked before in this article, even what remains may

easily be made available.

That Surplus. to draft, was \$16,012,035 33, showing a decrease with- us all, sooner or later, unsought and unsolicited. in the week of nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars. It is nearly certain that the decrease for the week ending on Saturday last, the 3d inst., was still more marked, as very large amounts of United States stock had gone forward for redemption, so that in all probability the amount now at the disposal of the Treasury, is less December there will be little surplus to tempt the cupidity of speculators, or induce a resort to doubtful expe-Uncle Sam. We trust that the surplus may be merely abandoned. They are bad steamers and bad sailers. nominal, and that as much of the public debts may be standard of former days.

The falling off in importations since the commencement of the fiscal year, has been very decided, and the receipts into the Treasury under the operation of the new Tariff have fallen off to such an extent, as, without any extra effort to lead to a gradual depletion of the Treasury surplus. Indeed, such has been the effect of the panic in curtailing importations, and, as a consequence, revenue, that, as the time for the meeting of Congress approaches, the Secretary of the Treasury finds it still more and more difficult to arrange his estimates—at Fred, on the "nigger" question, would be one of the least such is the statement, and there is every reason to richest and most entertaining exhibition, perhaps, that

The country presents, upon the whole, a state of

administration and those who placed it in power, and sterling exchange can be so bought under these circumthe party is placed on a firmer, because a more truthful stances. Specie must come in. Cotton, the great basis. Its harmony would be complete-its prospects | Southern export staple is very high. The West is burstunclouded, but for the course pursued by those who seek ing with produce for which Europe will afford a marto establish themselves as the especial friends of the ad- ket. There is now, or must soon be, more gold and silninistration-who for their own ends seek to establish ver in the country than there ever was before. The new tests in the party-new exclusions and new pro- specie of the Treasury is pouring out into the channels of trade at the rate of a million a week. There is ac-What is this attempt? What is the test it is endeav- tually far above an average amount of specie in the

tions assumed by Governor Walker are Democratic to our own State made fair wheat and other crops, and got the back-bone, and support the administration which good prices for them. The cotton crop of the State for fore Delhi on account of sickness. Other reports say ministration are endeavoring to establish a proscription er four millions than three millions of dollars. The pe--to get up an ostracism against all who dare to object | culiar specialty of our own section, naval stores, etc., has admitted the justness of their complaints, and the Maine to California, and to Texas, in the same peculiar soundness of their arguments. This attempt—the effort position. The forces of the country seem to be like those

One good thing may and will result. Retrenchment will, for some time, be the order of the day. Schemes of expense will be postponed or abandoned. The comof the party under a semi-official ban, or by the attempts | fortable house will not, for the present, give way to the to force men or presses into opposition, who are among palace. Possibly that "love of a bonnet" may not be the staunchest Democrats and the most real friends of a deemed essential to salvation. A short breathing-time in this way will do much good. And the mere he-felprecate the course upon which we have been commenting lows, who don't amount to much any how, will place upon "old Puryear," or "prime Havanas" of Baltimore manufacture. So, after a while the country ought to cohesion severely tried by the attempted application of a Administration a fair and liberal support, and nothing come out like a green bay horse, with its head up. Like

The approaching monetary crisis in Europe must, of course, affect us somewhat, but how far, we cannot say. Not a great deal, we think, save in so far, as, if the pressure be very severe, a considerable amount of American stocks held in Europe, may be sent to this country for sale, and thus bear heavily upon our money market.

The Suspension Question.

We are really tired of indulging in long, and, we fear, financial difficulties known to exist throughout the coun- which could not at once be settled without difficulty .-

It is said, we presume, upon authority, that our banks await the current of events and will be guided by their under circumstances as they arise.

the other hand, to cry it up on that account. Banks coming more imperative. are simply corporations doing a certain class of business, and are owned by citizens who have become possessed of the stock of such corporations, as an investment of their funds. The banks have certain privileges conferred, and certain obligations imposed upon them by law. Their managers are plain citizens like the rest of us, generally selected with a view to the benefits likely to result to the institutions from their selection.

This being the case, we do not mean to go into any question of suspension, as a matter of policy-as affecting the trade of the place,-its consequent prosperity, and that of its citizens and monied institutions.

and Charleston paying specie, while Wilmington is not, how would Wilmington stand as a candidate for trade

We make these observations simply because we think they are practical in their character—not from any de- thousand dollars on a deposit of State stocks. sire to assume an unfriendly position towards our banking institutions. It is a matter to be thought over and

'days," etc., referring, thereby to the fall of the year .-Unfortunately, there is more truth than poetry in the remark this time. These days are rather melancholy, but not for the falling leaf and fading flower. If we 73 to 751%. There is very little doing in funds on susmight be indulged in a lugubrious pun, we would say that the falling dues are the worst part of it, and the hardest to get along with.

A truce to these things. We are tired of them. We feel as a friend of ours did the other day. He came and rold and silver obtained. These stocks bear an interest took a seat, and commenced running his eye over a pile of six per cent. The United States offer to redeem them of exchanges, filled with the "crisis," and the "pressure," and the "suspension," and he threw down the paper he bout the hoarding or locking up of specie? They will was endeavoring to peruse, exclaiming "d-n the pressure." The man was wrong in his language, but can-

But yesterday was the first day of October—a pathetic occasion-abounding in moving scenes. The houseper was irritated, and some of the crockery broken. The world wags on, however, and the sun shines as usual.

Our youthful friends have also made the discovery We stated in our last that the amount of money held that the first of October has arrived, and the different schools, or, perhaps, we ought to say, "institutions of and was diminishing. The Washington Union of yes- learning," have opened for the season. We pass Mr. terday, (Thursday,) contains an official publication, cor- Meginney's every day, and yesterday we found Young America in force. Boyhood is an institution—a blessing-an unspent fortune, and we like to see boys enjoy September, was \$17,181,464. It is true that the Gov- themselves. We think it is their bounden duty to "go ernment has, perhaps, rather anticipated payments where | it while they're young." But we would venture to sugpracticable, in order to afford every relief and facility in gest that trees just planted are not quite ready to be its power. But its latitude, in this respect, is very lim- climbed up. It may probably be the death of them.ited, and the substantial fact remains, that the specie- Our young friends can have far more "fun" climbing

But it is a great thing to see somebody "jolly" in de spite of school tasks and recitations. Long may the boys be boys, and the keepers of boyish hearts within The amount in the Treasury, on the 26th ult., subject | their bosoms, free from "karking cares," which come to

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

NAVIGATION INTERESTS .- Instead of the three hundred propellers which were said to be in course of construction in Great Britain, it turns out that ship-building there is as dull as here, and that steamship lines, unless sustained by Government subsidies, are losing concerns. than fifteen millions, and by the meeting of Congress in There is not one steamship on the stocks for the American trade, and none for any trade except as mail steamers. The idea of anxilliary steamers-that is of sailing vessels the opinion always heretofore expressed by me, that this is dients for relieving the monetary plethora in the vaults of with a small steam power to assist them, is nearly

> A private letter from Charlotte informs us that the county of Mecklenburg has voted in favor of subscribing sixty thousand dollars to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, by a majority of 294.

Parson BrownLow's Challenge .- Parson Brownlow has written to the New York Times that he intends to visit the Northern States next spring, and deliver lectures on slavery. He challenges the Beechers and Parkers and the whole host of Black Republican preachers and orators to discuss the subject with him.

The New York Tribune accepts the challenge-but has the unblushing impudence to name Frederick Douglass—black as tar—as the champion of the North who will meet the Parson. A hitch between the Parson and the world has ever witnessed .- Lynchburg Virginian.

Mr. Henry String, of North Carolina, advertised from them. A full accord is established between the don, can be bought in New York for \$4 22, that is, stance of two strings to one beau we ever heard of.

Three Days Later from Europe. NEW YORK, October 2 .- The steamer Arabia arrived

here this morning with Liverpool dates to Sunday, the The Arabia reached her dock at 8 30, too late for her mails to be forwarded by the morning train for the South. She brings 240 passengers, among whom is Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

The steamer City of Washington arrived out on the 16th, and the steamer North Star on the 18th. GENERAL NEWS .- Delhi had not been taken on the a regiment in the Bombay Presidency. Several victories over the mutineers in other localities had been

It was rumored that the British had retired from be large reinforcements had arrived there, and that an as ault was looked for in a few days. From China there is nothing later.

The Atlantic cable was to be landed and stored at Plymouth navy yard till next year. The United States sloop-of-war Plymouth had arrived

A panic had occurred on the French Bourse and the Credit Mobillier had largely declined A monetary panic had also occurred at Vienna. Various speculations about the approaching imperial

a dead lock and halt. It cannot be weakness that pro- that Napoleon wants the Czar and Queen Victoria to meet at Paris. The Spanish ministers had tendered their resignation but it was not accepted. It was said that General

Concha would continue Governor of Cuba. Wm. Summers Neill, a silk manufacturer at Manchester, has failed. The ship Norfolk has arrived from Australia with 86,-

000 ounces of gold. are more buyers than sellers. The Latest

more account upon the dollars and dimes squandered | Per Telegraph from London to Liverpool on Saturday. The funds vesterday opened heavily, owing to th dissatisfaction produced by the last news from India. which strengthens the belief that a loan must be raised. The demand for money at discount market has been ex-

There is quite a speculative movement in Tea, and large transactions have been effected at improved prices

Financial Affairs in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—The banks are still pursuing an inharmonious course, causing great trouble and

vexation to business men. The Pennsylvania Bank refuses at present to come in to an arrangement with the other banks, fearing that her largest depositors will remove their deposits to the minteresting discussions of an unpleasant subject—the other banks, thus creating a large indebtedness to them, Arrangements are, however, said to be making which will place her on a firm basis.

The banks are also at variance on other points, refusing to receive the certified checks of each other, con- be reached, with all its disasters, the people of South further to prove their loyalty, they again and again deown judgments in the course they deem proper to pursue fusing all the arrangements of those having notes falling Carolina, who were never freer from embarrassment, livered up spies, who had come to spread sedition adue while their funds are locked up.

Now, we do not belong to those who are always wil- system, and the necessity for a Clearing House, and the at once into sustaining credits of specie, that the resour- cial letter of thanks, which was publicly read to them on ling to cry down a bank because it is a bank-nor on adoption of the New York banking system, is daily be- ces of the banks could be realized to any needed extent. parade on a certain evening, at six o'clock; and the read

> From Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—This has been a blue day in

stocks. No sales of Reading stock, and but ten cents bid. The Pennsylvania Bank will not go into line with the others till Monday.

Improved Feeling in Bank and Commercial Circles-Coin Flowing in-Preparations for Heavy Payments Foreign Bills-Stocks Depressed, &c.

long or short discussion of their course. We commento-day paid out over half a million, and it is expected ty of their business relations. ced this article simply with the view of referring to the that about eight hundred thousand more will be paid out to-morrow. The merchants are receiving liberal ac- Col. Bonneville's Fight with the Indians on the Gila his life. commodations, and there is a manifest improvement in all commercial circles. The conversation in commercial and bank circles is hopeful, and quite strengthened by There is one thing to be looked at. Suppose Norfolk the favorable advices from Boston. Preparations are Bonneville's command with the Apaches on the Gila, making for Saturday's payments, which will be very heavy. That will be the most trying day of the season, with the Indians. is the amount of bills receivable maturing on that day is we shall be comparatively in smooth water.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, which has suspended, has a circulation of one hundred It is said that the leading bill drawers stand ready to

regular bills on London in exchange. Stocks do not share in the improved feeling—a gener-The Poet says something about the melancholy descriptions are lower. Illinois Central bonds declined ten, the stock five, and Rock Island Railroad fell six dol- fence. lars per share. There was an unusual amount of State stocks bid off at a decline of 11/4 to 3 per cent. At auction twenty-five thousand dollars of Louisiana 6's sold at pended cities, and rates are nominal. Seven per cent.

is mentioned as the rate on Philadelphia

New York, Sept. 30.—The panic has subsided better feeling exists. No failures are reported to-day. The steamer Persia, for Liverpool, sailed at noon.

She took no specie. It is rumored that the steamer Tennessee, which sai to-day for New Orleans, is connected with another filli-Orders have been sent to the New York Assay Of

fices for the transfer to Philadelphia of a large amount of bullion to be coined in small pieces for the present pressing demands of business. Nearly half a million of government stock were re ceived by one firm to-day for redemption.

Bank Suspension.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Farmers' and Mechanic

Bank of Williamsburg suspended to-day.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank has also suspended From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The steamer St. Louis will take the place of the steamer Star of the West, for Aspinwall, but will not sail till the 7th of October. E. W. Clark & Co., announce that the suspension of Clark, Dodge & Co., will not interfere with their busi-

Nothing has been done in Wall Street since the fail ire of Clark, Dodge & Co. Money is irregular. Mer chants' notes generally have been promptly met. J. W. Clark & Co., brokers, have failed. There nothing new in financial affairs. The merchants gener-

ally have paid their notes due to-day, and there has been each had a personal encounter with the enemy. The less withdrawing of funds from the banks. Affairs gen-latter shot one Indian and cut down a second as he was

of Cotton Mills.

Boston, Oct. 1.-Lawrence Stone & Co., a very heavy dry goods house, have suspended. It is connected were agents for the Bay State Mills, at Laurence, and heavy shareholders in them. The Bay State Corporation at Lawrence will necessarily suspend, throwing out of employment one-third of the operatives at Lawrence. Their New York house also falls with them.

Failure of Bankers at Louisville and Run on Others. LOUISVILLE Oct., 1.—Hutchings & Co., bankers, have failed to-day, and made an assignment. It is understood ment of Dragoons, a native of Pennsylvania. that their assets exceed their liabilities by one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The banking house of John strong one.

Later from the Plains.

mie. Col. Hoffman had seized 500 kegs of powder in a you with the darning needle. Mormon train. Returning Californians say that the Mormons are making open preparations for hostilities plies would never reach Utah.

Later from Utah.

Cheyennes are committing depredations of a serious ions, turnips, etc., to match. And to these bounties character on the settlers. Gen. Denver had concluded a are to be added all sorts of fruits in profusion. treaty with the Pawnees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- The Secretary of the Interior has recently invested nearly \$1,000,000 in State stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, in trust for various Indian last steamer from Europe, a very interesting letter from tribes. All but \$56,000 of that amount has been drawn the Rev. Alexander Duff, who visited this country a few from the treasury. The present time was chosen for the years ago, and who is now at Calcutta. The epistle investment in order to contribute something toward the narrates some atrocities, which are already known to the

been realized in the transaction for the Indians. A dispatch was received to-day at the General Land following extracts: Office from Mr. Hastings, of Minnesota, stating that the men who stole the 30,000 acres worth of land warrants noted for his duplicity, cunning, hypocrisy, treachfrom the Fairbault land office have been arrested, and all ery; and coupled with this—and, indeed, as necessary for

the warrants excepting five recovered. No cabinet meeting was held to-day, owing to the absence of the President, who was detained at his count the annals even of Asia be ransacked for examples of try residence in consequence of a severe cold.

Land Office to inquires as to whether a number of per- nies. In almost every instance the Sepoys succeeded in sons forming themselves into a joint stock association, concealing their long concocted and deep-laid murderons can have the benefit of the graduation act by becoming designs from the most vigilant officers to the very last: settlers on public lands, not for their individual benefit. but for that of their common interest. The ground for their answer is, that the graduation act was intended for case of the 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad is thus the benefit of actual settlers and cultivators of the soil recorded as the result of authentic information, by one of only-not for speculators, and the rights given by it are our Calcutta journals: personal only, and because of actual settlement and culinterview at Stuttgard were in circulation. It is said tivation already made or contemplated.

Arrival of the Star of the West. NORFOLK, Oct. 3 .- The steamship Star of the West arrived here to-day from Havana. She brings no news

of importance from California.

North Carolina Notes.

A very large proportion of the circulation of our city and neighborhood consists of the notes of the banks of North Carolina, and in the general panic some solicitude American securieties are generally unchanged. There is felt, particularly by retail dealers as to those institutions. It is no more than justice to say that no notes in the Union stand higher in the estimation of monied men or deserve the reputation better. No one need hesitate to receive them at par, and if the brokers refuse to trade in them it is only because of the general stoppage of that branch of their business which is occasioned by the prevailing uncertainty and indefiniteness of information about all banks. We believe them to be fully as safe as the banks of our own State.

> The stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, to quote a single case, commands a premium of 40 per cent, a conclusive evidence of its solidity, and of that uniform carefulness of management which enabled it to withstand unhurt even the terrible financial hurricane of 1837.

We particularly caution our friends to submit to shaves. The notes will bring their full value. Petersburg S. S. Democrat.

South Carolina Banks.

The Charleston News says: The banks of South Carolina, cannot suspend. A fessed so much zeal and loyalty, that they enthusiasti suspension is made, by law, a forfeiture of charter, ipso cally plead to be allowed to proceed to Delhi to punish facto. They must pay through any run or pressure to the mutineers, of whose treacherous and cruel conduct the last dollar in their vaults. Before this result could they spoke with vehement detestation. In order still could and would sustain them with such a large supply mongst them. So completely was the veracity of their The people are consequently outraged at this want of of agricultural products equal to specie and convertible professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a specie and convertible professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a specie and convertible professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a specie and convertible professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a specie and convertible professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a specie and convertible professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a specie and convertible professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a specie and convertible professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a specie and convertible professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a specie and convertible professions confided in the convertible profession confided in the convertible profession convertible professions confided in the convertible profession convertible p

crops now on hand, says: our banks and bankers in Charleston and the State, are said the latter," it is only a marriage." But, lo! another working cordially together, will stand by each other, will rocket followed. It was the signal agreed on by the not suspend nor ask leave to suspend, will uphold their "staunch and loyal 6th;" when the mess house was atcredit to their last dollar, and will sustain trade to their tacked, and seventeen out of the twenty unarmed, confilast cent. This is worthy of them and of South Caroli- ding officers assembled there were instantaneously butch na. Whatever errors they may have committed, what- ered in cold blood-their shrieks being heard at a con-NEW YORK, Oct. 1st.—The feeling at the Clearing ever license taken, whatever sponging profit made, they siderable distance. The colonel of the regiment, who House and all the principal banks is decidedly cheering. intend now to do their duty to the State, to the people, up to the last, laughed at the idea of precautionary Coin is flowing in from all quarters. The sub-treasury and to themselves in maintaining the integrity and safe- measures being necessary, and who would not believe

to us with the particulars of the recent action of Col. said to be the most decisive engagement of our troops

"As they neared the Gila the country became more in which she would have to encounter the competition of very large. The Commercial of this afternoon says the level, and spies soon discovered signs of Indians, and it at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at the option of these cities? Poorly, we fear. The amount of produce impression is that we have now reached the worst point- became evident that the enemy was near at hand. Their in view of an Indian camp upon the bank of the river, partially surrounded by thick bushes. The charge was immediately sounded, and the troops rush d to the fight. Lieut. Moore led the van of the coulmn, charging thro' the village and across the river, and taking up a position take produce bills from the banks and give their own to cut off the retreat to Mount Turnbull. Lt. McCook joined the head of the column in the charge, and render- killed. But the major part of the Europeans, to the ed valiant services in the action. This completely broke al heaviness has taken possession of the market and all up the camp of the Indians, and all who were able fled into the neighboring bushes, where they made their de-

"In the meantime the right column, under Lt. Col. Miles, at the head of which Col. Bonneville marched, ed for want of provisions, they still held out, until at was coming up as rapidly as possible. When the report of musketry first announced the battle commenced, it the Rani or Queen, succeeded in effecting an entrance at was about a mile and a half from the scene of action, slowly descending the mountain, down a rocky and bushy pathway. As soon as it was known that Capt. Ewell was engaged with the enemy, the order to gallop was

van to the field of battle "The whole command was now upon the ground, and Jackson and Cook, assisted by the Rifles and Dragoons, now attacked the Indians in the bushes on opposite sides of the river, and after a severe conflict succeeded in killing or capturing nearly the whole party. The field of battle extended the distance of about a mile and a half on both sides of the Gila, and was covered with a thick growth of bushes, which enabled the enemy to fight with killed, and little children have made an effort to run great advantage.

"Of the Indians, twenty warriors and four women of the burning houses. Such cruelties, outraging as were found dead in the field, and twenty-seven women they do every law of humanity, are earning for the perand children were made prisoners. The loss of the ene- petrators universal execration. my is supposed to be much greater than indicated by the dead bodies found upon the field of battle, as two prisoners taken after the action both report that the and Davis, and nine men, were wounded.

"In this affair, the officers and men seemed to vi with each other in gallantry, and Lieuts. Moore, Chapman and Davis, of the 1st Dragoons, and Lieutt. Whip ple, Steen and McCook, of the 3d, and Lieut. Lazelle of the 6th Infantry, are mentioned as having particularly distinguished themselves. Lieuts. Davis and Lazelle charging with the dragoons, and the former was attack-Heavy Fallure of a Dry Goods House and Suspension ed by a warrior, whom he slew, after a sharp conflict, in

> "The following non-commissioned officers are also mentioned as having behaved with the most distinguished and Lambert and Privates Donnelly, Welsh and Cour-Morrison, Corporal Maloney and Privates, Hughes, Methe 3d Infantry: and Corporals O'Donnell and Robinson, Wolfert, and Private McFay, on the 8th Infantry."

which he was wounded.

Lieutenant Moore, here spoken of as having led the charge, is Lieutenant Isaiah N. Moore of the 1st regi-

ington, as she slapped Ike on the ears for upsetting her Smidt & Co. also closed doors to-day. There is a heavy work basket. "It really seems that these lantent meditimely discovery may truly be regarded as pre-eminently timely discovery may truly be regarded as pre-eminently may be regarded as pre-eminent cines," continued the old lady, "are working wonders. providential; since, by putting all our authorities doubly is believed they will certainly hold out, as the firm is a When I was a gal old women always died with cancers on the alert, the vigor of their precautions may, under in the chist, but sister Keziah had one taken out 'tother God, prove the means of averting the calamity. day when she didn't know it. All they give her was a Sr. Louis, Sept. 30—Advices from Fort Kearney, dose of Californy, and when she woke up the tumor was dated Sept. 5th, have been received. Two companies of excavated. Well!" sighed the old lady, "this Californy troops had arrived there, on their way to Salt Lake .- | country has been very valuable to be sure. Ike, you The 5th and 10th Regiments had reached Fort Lara- pesky critter, keep out of my knitting work, or I'll prick

ABUNDANCE AT THE WEST .- The Chicago Press says against the United States. Kemball intimated in a the western harvest is complete, and more abundant than sermon at Salt Lake, that the United States army sup- ever. Corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, hay, fall-feed and potatoes are all secure and good. We quote:

A large store of choice butter will be added to the dairy products of the summer, which were never equaled St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Capt. Russell, from Salt Lake, in quantity nor exceeded in quality. All kinds of roots land near the Chocktawatchy river, in the State of Florsays that the Mormons have fortified the bridges to reand garden vegetable turn out well. We never saw so ida. sist the passage of the U. S. Government troops. The great an abundance of fine cabbages, and there are on-

Captain McGowan, of the steamship Empire City. things without a parallel. The state of our foreign exchanges is such that a sovereign, worth \$4 86 in London daughters. This is the most reprehensible included as being ashore on Currituck Beach, has arrived token of esteem for his indefatigable conduct during the last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a two daughters. This is the most reprehensible included by the passengers of the vessel a splendid token of esteem for his indefatigable conduct during the last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a two daughters. This is the most reprehensible included by the passengers of the vessel a splendid token of esteem for his indefatigable conduct during the last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a two daughters. This is the most reprehensible included by the passengers of the vessel a splendid token of esteem for his indefatigable conduct during the last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a two daughters. This is the most reprehensible included by the passengers of the vessel a splendid token of esteem for his indefatigable conduct during the last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a last month highly wrought chain, as a last month highly wrou late hurricane encountered off Cape Hatteras.

The Sepoy Mutiny. Interesting letter from Dr. Alex. Duff. HORRIBLE ATROCITIES OF THE MUTINEERS.—We find in a number of the Edinburgh Witness, received by the relief of the money market, while \$180,000 has thus public, while it contains statements we do not remember to have seen before in print. We make room for the

July 10 .- Throughout all ages the Asiatic has been excelling in this accomplishment of Jesuitism-his capacity of secreey and concealment. But in vain will artful refined consummate duplicity, surpassing those A negative answer has been given at the General which have been exhibited throughout the recent mutiyea, and in not only concealing them, but in masking

"It appears that after the officers of the regiment first left the lines, a subadar paid a visit to Lieut. Slaines, the interpreter, and expostulated with him, in the name of the regiment, upon the want of confidence which they had displayed. "Come to us." he said. "we are faithful, we love our good masters, we will protect you, but it gives us pain to see you suspect us." Slaines and his wife, who was present at the interview, were melted even to tears at the simple eloquence of the man whom they had insulted, as well as his fellows, by their unworthy suspicions. There was but one course left to take-to return to the bosom of the regiment, to throw themselves upon the hearts of the men-and this course they resolved to adopt, persuading the other officers of he regiments and their families to follow their example.

"When they returned to the regiment, the scene which awaited them touched the hearts of all present. The men whom they had suspected, in a moment of narrowminded apprehension, were found drawn up to receive their officers, and welcomed them with three hearty Enrlish cheers. The native officers, unable to control their feelings, which swelled high, and sent their warm Asiatic blood coursing in their veins, in defiance of all cold rules of decorum and hollow military observances-gave ment to the natural and simple emotions of their brave hearts. They flung themselves round the necks of their European officers who had so generously atoned for their cruel suspicions, and kissed them on both cheeks. The reconciliation was complete, confidence was happily restored, and that same night the native officers and men rose and

This is the regiment which some time before had pro

proceeded to the work of massacre.'

The Charleston Evening News, after referring to the ing of which elicited three hearty cheers for the common importance of bringing forward for sale the abundant ny. On that very evening, at 9 oclock, a gentleman or the ramparts of the fort, observing a rocket go up, said "The most reliable assurance has been given us that to the magistrate near him, "What's that?" "Oh!" that his men would mutiny until the balls flew through his hat and sleeves, contrived to escape to the fort with

> Then commenced the work of plunder and devastation—the destruction of property throughout the town and its vicinity, being most complete—the bungalows in the cantonments, and all the British residences, being soon in a blaze—the new railway station, with its build ings, and machinery, and carriages—the extensive American mission-press premises and schools, all laid wastethe public treasury, bank and storehouses pillaged; in short, within a few days the whole city of Allahabad containing one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, was not only sacked and ravaged, but literally reduced to one vast mass of ruins and ashes!

July 15.—The cases of Jhansi, the capital of a petty State in Bundelcung, to the west of Allahabad, is one of the most deplorable. The Sepoys having mutined some of the officers effected their escape, and others were number of fifty-five, inclusive of the ladies and children. got possession of the fort and for several days kept good their position—the ladies assisting the gentlemen in cooking for them, sending them refreshments, casting bullets, &c. Though beginning to be much straighten last the mutineers, assisted with guns and elephants by once to the gates. Then did the proverbial faithlessness of Asiatics receive a fresh illustration. The gentlemen. some of whom were famous marksmen, one of them have ing killed no less than twenty-five of the rebels with his given, and the charge made, Col. Bonneville leading the own hand, were solemnly promised, that if they laid down their arms and gave themselves up quietly, the lives of all would be spared. Unfortunately for themtook part in the action. The dragoons having cut off selves, their wives and little ones, they were induced to the retreat of the Indians to the mountains on the left listen to these promises, and come out. No sooner had bank, the Mounted rifles charged on the right bank, and they done so than they were tied in a long line between prevented escape in that direction. The 3d and 8th In- some trees, and their heads struck off. Such ladies as fantry, under Lieuts. Whipple and Steen, and Lieuts. had children were doomed to see them cut in halves before their turn came. Then followed scenes of dishonor and torture too hideous to narrate—these murderous savages, like the tigers which inhabit their jungle, seemingly delighting to play with their victims before de-

In other cases, where father and mother have been away, they have been caught and thrown into the flames

In another well-authenticated case the European servant of a mess was seized and slowly cut up into small pieces, and portions of his flesh forced down the throats camp consisted of forty warriors, of whom but two or of his children, before they were themselves cruelly dethree escaped. Of our troops, two officers Lieuts. Steen stroved. Even the native servants of the same mess were "marked by the brutal mutineers, by having their hands, and ears, and noses cut off."

Elsewhere the Sepoys took up living children by the egs, with their heads hanging downwards, and tore them up in two. In one instance, four children of one family were thus barbarously torn up before the eyes of their father and mother, who themselves were soon afterwards shockingly abused and butchered. Indeed, I know no thing in history comparable to these atrocities, exc those perpetrated by the "bloody Piedmontese" on the Walcensian witnesses.

Early next month commences the grand annual Mohammedan festival of the Mohurrim, during which, even with a number of mills, all of whom suffer. They also gallantry, vix: Sergeant Perlon, Corporals Anderson in ordinary times, the followers of the False Prophet often exhibit outbursts of uncontrollable fanaticism. This rer, of the 1st Dragoons; Sergeants Heron, Dooling and | year, as you may suppose, the season of Musselman excitement is looked forward to with unwonted anxiety all Caudle, Quinn, Woodnanse, Weis and Zihginhoffer, of over India. Already at Patna, one of the largest cities on the Ganges, where the Mohammedans abound, discovery has been made of a plot to massacre all the Europeans in that quarter, on one of their great festal days in August. Documents were seized which amply proved that money for this end had been plentifully supplied by one of the wealthiest Mohammedan bankers in India "Well, what is this arth comin too?" said Mrs. Part- and in these it was arged that the rising should be s multaneous on the same day all over the land. This

> INTERNATIONAL COURTESY .- It is reported that the Navy Department has given orders to repair the Norwegian barque Ellen, (whose commander, Capt. Johnson, saved the lives of forty-nine American citizens,) and supply her with two months provisions for her return to Europe. The Ellen is now at the Gosport navy yard undergoing reapirs.

> LAND RESERVED FOR NAVAL PURPOSES IN FLORIDA The Commissioner of the General Land Office, agreeably to the instructions of the President of the United States has reserved from sale for naval purposes the tract of

A young lady on being told that her lover was suddently killed, exclaimed—"Oh, that splendid gold watch of his—give me that—give me something to remember

Spurious \$80 bills, purporting to be issued by the